

**AMD Annual Report (Form 10-K) for
the fiscal year ended 2003**

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.**

For the fiscal year ended December 28, 2003

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-7882

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

94-1692300

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One AMD Place, Sunnyvale, California

(Address of principal executive offices)

94088

(Zip Code)

(408) 749-4000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

(Title of each class)

(Name of each exchange
on which registered)

\$01 Par Value Common Stock

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☒ No ☐

Aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates based on the closing price on March 1, 2004 (\$14.89), as reported on the New York Stock Exchange:

\$5,238,679,476

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

351,825,351 shares as of March 1, 2004

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on April 29, 2004, are incorporated into Part II and III hereof.

AMD, Advanced Micro Devices, AMD Athlon, AMD Duron, AMD Optron, AMD PowerNow!, Alchemy, and Geode are either our trademarks or our registered trademarks in the United States and/or other jurisdictions. Spansion, FASL, MirrorBit, and combinations thereof, are trademarks of FASL LLC in the United States and/or other jurisdictions. Vantis is a trademark of Lattice Semiconductor Corporation. Legerity is a trademark of Legerity, Inc. Microsoft, Windows, Windows NT and MS-DOS are either registered trademarks or trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States and/or other jurisdictions. MIPS is a registered trademark of MIPS Technologies, Inc. in the United States and/or other jurisdictions. HyperTransport is a licensed trademark of the HyperTransport Technology Consortium. NetWare is a registered trademark of Novell, Inc. in the United States and/or other jurisdictions. Other terms used to identify companies and products may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Section III. Distribution and Dilutive Effect of Options

Options granted to employees, including officers, and non-employee directors were as follows:

	2003	2002	2001
Net grants ⁽¹⁾ during the period as % of outstanding shares ⁽²⁾	(4.87)%	2.44%	3.71%
Grants to listed officers ⁽³⁾ during the period as % of total options granted	11.77%	14.33%	7.87%
Grants to listed officers ⁽³⁾ during the period as % of outstanding shares ⁽²⁾	0.19%	0.49%	0.33%
Cumulative options held by listed officers ⁽³⁾ as % of total options outstanding	22.90%	17.93%	16.51%

(1) Options grants are net of options canceled.

(2) Outstanding shares as of December 28, 2003, December 29, 2002 and December 30, 2001.

(3) The "listed officers" are those executive officers listed in the summary compensation table in our proxy statements for our annual meeting of stockholders held in 2004, 2003 and 2002.

On June 27, 2003, we filed a Tender Offer Statement with the SEC and made an offer, which was approved by our stockholders, to exchange certain stock options to purchase shares of our common stock, outstanding under eligible option plans and held by eligible employees, for replacement options to be granted no sooner than six months and one day from the cancellation of the surrendered options. The offer to exchange expired on July 25, 2003. Options to purchase approximately 19 million shares of our common stock were tendered for exchange and cancelled on July 28, 2003. On January 30, 2004, we granted options to purchase 12,111,371 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$14.86, which represented the closing price of our common stock on that date, in exchange for options cancelled. On that date, we also granted additional options to purchase 25,165 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$15.55 to employees of one of our foreign subsidiaries in exchange for options cancelled. We did not record compensation expense as a result of the exchange.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" (FIN 46). Variable interest entities are often created for a single specified purpose, for example, to facilitate securitization, leasing, hedging, research and development, or other transactions or arrangements. In December 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003) (FIN 46R) which replaces FIN 46. This interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, "Consolidated Financial Statements," defines what these variable interest entities are and provides guidelines on identifying them and assessing an enterprise's interests in a variable interest entity to decide whether to consolidate that entity. FIN 46R applies at different dates to different types of enterprises and entities, and special provisions apply to enterprises that have fully or partially applied FIN 46 prior to issuance of FIN 46R. Generally, application of FIN 46R is required in financial statements of public entities that have interests in variable interest entities or potential variable interest entities commonly referred to as special-purpose entities for periods ending after December 15, 2003. Application by public entities for all other types of entities is required in financial statements for periods ending after March 15, 2004. The adoption of FIN 46 or FIN 46R did not have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

Risk Factors

We must achieve further market acceptance for our AMD Opteron and AMD Athlon 64 microprocessors, or we will be materially adversely affected. We introduced our AMD Opteron processors in April 2003, and we

introduced our AMD Athlon 64 processors in September 2003. We designed these processors to provide users with the ability to take advantage of 64-bit applications while preserving their ability to run existing 32-bit applications on servers and workstations and on desktop and mobile PCs. The success of these processors is subject to risks and uncertainties including:

- market acceptance of our new 64-bit technology, AMD64, including the willingness of users to purchase products with 64-bit capability prior to having transitioned to 64-bit computing;
- our ability to produce these processors in a timely manner on new process technologies, including 90-nanometer silicon-on-insulator technology, in the volume and with the performance and feature set required by customers;
- our ability to successfully transition to 90-nanometer manufacturing process technology on a timely basis;
- the availability, performance and feature set of motherboards and chipsets designed for these processors; and
- the support of operating system and application program providers for our 64-bit instruction set, including timely development of 64-bit applications.

We cannot be certain that our substantial investments for research and development of process technologies will lead to timely improvements in technology and equipment used to fabricate our products or that we will have sufficient resources to invest in the level of research and development that is required to remain competitive. We make substantial investments in research and development for process technologies in an effort to improve the technologies and equipment used to fabricate our products. In December 2002 we executed an agreement with IBM to jointly develop new logic process technologies, particularly 65- and 45-nanometer technologies to be implemented on 300-millimeter silicon wafers, for use in producing future high-performance microprocessor products. The successful and timely development and implementation of silicon-on-insulator technology and the achievement of other milestones set forth in this agreement are critical to our AMD Opteron and AMD Athlon 64 microprocessors and to our ability to commence operations at Fab 36 in accordance with our planned schedule. During 2002 and 2003, we paid approximately \$190 million to IBM in connection with agreements and services related to research and development activities. We cannot be certain that we will be able to develop, or obtain or successfully implement leading-edge process technologies needed to fabricate future generations of our products profitably or on a timely basis. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient resources to maintain the level of investment in research and development that is required for us to remain competitive or that our partnerships will be successful.

We have experienced substantial fluctuations in revenues since 2001, and we may experience declines in revenues and increases in operating losses in the future. Our historical financial results have been, and our future financial results are anticipated to be, subject to substantial fluctuations. Our total revenues were \$3,519 million for 2003 and \$2,697 million for 2002 compared to \$3,892 million for 2001. The decline from 2001 to 2002 was due primarily to a decrease in unit sales and in average selling prices for our Computation Products, resulting from the industry-wide weakness in PC sales, and a decrease in average selling prices for our Memory Products, reflecting continued weakness in the telecommunications and networking equipment industries, and the execution of our plan to align our microprocessor inventory in the supply chain with forecasted demand, which included our decision, primarily in the third and fourth quarters of 2002, to limit shipments and to accept receipt of product returns from certain customers. We incurred a net loss of \$274 million for the fiscal year ended December 28, 2003, and \$1.3 billion for 2002, compared to a net loss of \$61 million for 2001. If conditions do not continue to improve in the microprocessor or Flash memory markets in accordance with our expectations we may experience declines in revenue and operating losses. We cannot assure you that we will be able to return to profitability or that, if we do, we will be able to sustain it.

The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical and has until recently been in a severe downturn that adversely affected, and may in the future adversely affect, our business. The highly cyclical semiconductor industry has experienced significant downturns, often in connection with maturing product cycles, manufacturing overcapacity and declines in general economic conditions. The most recent downturn, which began in the fourth

quarter of 2000, was severe and prolonged, and future downturns may also be severe and prolonged. Our financial performance has been negatively affected by these downturns, including the incurrence of substantial losses during the most recent downturn, as a result of:

- the cyclical nature of the supply/demand imbalances in the semiconductor industry;
- a decline in demand for end-user products that incorporate our semiconductors;
- excess inventory levels in the channels of distribution, including our customers;
- excess production capacity; and
- accelerated declines in average selling prices.

If conditions do not continue to improve in the near term in accordance with our expectations, or if these conditions in the semiconductor industry occur in the future, as they likely will to a lesser or greater degree, our business will be adversely affected.

Fluctuations in the personal computer market may continue to materially adversely affect us. The Computation Products segment of our business is dependent upon the PC market. Industry-wide fluctuations in the PC marketplace have materially adversely affected us in the past and may materially adversely affect us in the future. Depending on the growth rate of PCs sold, sales of our microprocessors may not grow and may even decrease. If end user demand for PCs is below our expectations, we may be adversely affected.

In addition, current trends of consolidation within the personal computer industry, as evidenced by the Hewlett-Packard/Compaq merger, as well as potential market share increases by customers who exclusively purchase microprocessors from Intel Corporation, such as Dell, Inc., could further materially adversely affect us.

We plan for significant capital expenditures in 2004, and if we cannot generate the capital required for these capital expenditures and other ongoing operating expenses through operating cash flow and external financing activities, we may be materially adversely affected. We plan for capital expenditures of approximately \$1.5 billion in 2004. Our ability to fund these expenditures depends on generating sufficient cash flow from operations and the availability of external financing, including third-party loans and investments for the Fab 36 project and third-party financing for FASL LLC's expansion plans. Our capital expenditures for 2004 include approximately \$600 million for the Fab 36 project and approximately \$160 million for the Fab 30 project. In addition, FASL LLC expects to spend approximately \$583 million in connection with its plans to increase the manufacturing capacity of its wafer fabrication and assembly and test facilities and for other research and development activities.

During the four-year period commencing on June 30, 2003, we are also obligated to provide FASL LLC with additional funding to finance operational cash flow needs. Generally, FASL LLC is first required to seek any required financing from external sources. However, if such third-party financing is not available, we must provide funding to FASL LLC equal to our pro-rata ownership interest in FASL LLC, which is currently 60 percent.

In addition, a significant amount of the costs of the Fab 36 project are denominated in euro. When we initially forecasted our budget for the Fab 36 project, we modeled certain financial assumptions, including that the foreign exchange rate, over time, would be one euro to one U.S. dollar. Since our initial forecast, the U.S. dollar has depreciated against the euro. If the U.S. dollar continues to depreciate against the euro, the costs of the Fab 36 project would be higher than we planned, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

These capital expenditures, together with ongoing operating expenses, will be a substantial drain on our cash flow and will decrease our cash balances. The timing and amount of our capital requirements cannot be precisely determined at this time and will depend on a number of factors, including demand for products, product mix, changes in semiconductor industry conditions and competitive factors. We regularly assess markets for external

financing opportunities, including debt and equity. Additional debt or equity financing may not be available when needed or, if available, may not be available on satisfactory terms. Our inability to obtain needed debt and/or equity financing or to generate sufficient cash from operations may require us to abandon planned projects or curtail capital expenditures. If we abandon projects such as the Fab 36 project, we may have to write off related costs that we capitalized and we may be required to continue to make payments or otherwise be liable pursuant to then-existing contracts that we cannot terminate at will or without significant penalties, which would have a material adverse effect on us.

We have a substantial amount of debt and debt service obligations, and may incur additional debt, which could adversely affect our financial position and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under the agreements governing our indebtedness. We have a substantial amount of debt and we may incur additional debt in the future. At December 28, 2003, our total debt was \$2.1 billion and stockholders' equity was \$2.4 billion. In addition, at December 28, 2003, we had up to \$125 million of availability under our July 2003 Loan Agreement (subject to our borrowing base). We had also guaranteed approximately \$243 million of debt, which is not reflected as debt on our balance sheet.

Our high degree of leverage may:

- limit our ability to use our cash flow or obtain additional financing for future working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other general corporate purposes;
- require a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to make debt service payments;
- limit our flexibility to plan for, or react to, changes in our business and industry;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our less leveraged competitors; and
- increase our vulnerability to the impact of adverse economic and industry conditions.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our debt or our guarantees of other parties' debts will depend on our financial and operating performance, which may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter and is subject to prevailing economic conditions and to financial, business and other factors many of which are beyond our control.

We cannot assure you that we will continue to generate sufficient cash flow or that we will be able to borrow funds under our credit facilities in amounts sufficient to enable us to service our debt, or meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements. If we are not able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or to borrow sufficient funds to service our debt, due to borrowing base restrictions or otherwise, we may be required to sell assets or equity, reduce capital expenditures, refinance all or a portion of our existing debt or obtain additional financing. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance our debt, sell assets or equity, or borrow more funds on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

If we are not successful in integrating the operations of FASL LLC, we could be materially adversely affected. Effective June 30, 2003, we and Fujitsu Limited executed several agreements that resulted in the integration of our and Fujitsu's Flash memory operations. We contributed Flash memory inventory, Fab 25 in Austin, Texas, the SDC, and our Flash memory assembly and test operations in Thailand, Malaysia and China. Fujitsu contributed its Flash memory division, including related inventory, cash, and its Flash memory assembly and test operations in Malaysia. In addition, both we and Fujitsu contributed our respective investments in our previous Manufacturing Joint Venture, Fujitsu AMD Semiconductor Limited, located in Aizu-Wakamatsu, Japan, which became a wholly owned subsidiary of FASL LLC.

Our anticipated benefits from this transaction are subject to, among other things, the following risks:

- the possibility that FASL LLC will not be successful because of problems integrating the operations and employees of the two companies or achieving the efficiencies and other advantages intended by the transaction; and

- the possibility that global business and economic conditions will worsen, resulting in lower than currently expected demand for Flash memory products.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully integrate these operations or that we will be able to achieve and sustain any benefit from FASL LLC's creation.

Intel Corporation's dominance of the microprocessor market, its position in the Flash memory market and its business practices may limit our ability to compete effectively. Intel has dominated the market for microprocessors used in desktop and mobile PCs for many years. Intel is also a significant competitor in the server segment of the microprocessor market and in the Flash memory market. Because of its dominant position, Intel has been able to control x86 microprocessor and PC system standards and dictate the type of products the microprocessor market requires of Intel's competitors. In addition, Intel's significant financial resources allow it to market its products aggressively, to target our customers and our channel partners with special incentives, and to discipline customers who do business with us. These aggressive activities can result in lower unit sales and average selling prices for our products and adversely affect our margins and profitability. Intel also exerts substantial influence over PC manufacturers and their channels of distribution through the "Intel Inside" brand program and other marketing programs. As long as Intel remains in this dominant position, we may be materially adversely affected by its:

- pricing and allocation strategies and actions;
- product mix and introduction schedules;
- product bundling, marketing and merchandising strategies;
- exclusivity payments to its current and potential customers;
- control over industry standards, PC manufacturers and other PC industry participants, including motherboard, chipset and basic input/output system, or BIOS, suppliers; and
- user brand loyalty.

Intel also dominates the PC system platform. As a result, PC OEMs are highly dependent on Intel, less innovative on their own and, to a large extent, are distributors of Intel technology. In marketing our microprocessors to OEMs we depend on third-party companies other than Intel for the design and manufacture of core-logic chipsets, graphics chips, motherboards, BIOS software and other components. In recent years, many of these third-party designers and manufacturers have lost significant market share to Intel or exited the business. In addition, these companies produce chipsets, motherboards, BIOS software and other components to support each new generation of Intel's microprocessors, and Intel has significant leverage over their business opportunities.

We do not currently plan to develop microprocessors that are bus interface protocol compatible with Intel microprocessors because our patent-cross license agreement with Intel does not extend to microprocessors that are bus interface protocol compatible with Intel's six and subsequent generation processors. Thus, our microprocessors are not designed to function with motherboards and chipsets designed to work with Intel microprocessors. Our ability to compete with Intel in the market for microprocessors will depend on our ability to develop relationships with infrastructure providers and ensure that these third-party designers and manufacturers design PC platforms to support new generations of our microprocessors. A failure of the designers and producers of motherboards, chipsets and other system components to support our microprocessor offerings, particularly our new AMD Athlon 64 and AMD Opteron microprocessors, would have a material adverse effect on us.

We expect Intel to maintain its dominant position in the microprocessor market as well as to continue to invest heavily in research and development, new manufacturing facilities and other technology companies. Intel has substantially greater financial resources than we do and accordingly spends substantially greater amounts on research and development than we do. We expect competition from Intel to increase in 2004 and beyond to the

extent Intel reduces prices for its products and as Intel introduces new competitive products. For example, in February 2004, Intel announced that it intends to introduce 64-bit processors for servers and workstations that will be able to run existing 32-bit software applications in mid-2004. We believe that these processors will compete with our AMD Opteron microprocessors. In addition, Intel announced that it will offer 64-bit processors for the desktop market and other market segments that will be able to run existing 32-bit software applications in a time frame based on both timing and availability of the infrastructure required to support them, and customer demand. These products would compete with our AMD Athlon 64 microprocessors. Moreover, Intel currently manufactures certain of its microprocessor products on 300-millimeter wafers using 90-nanometer process technology. Use of 90-nanometer technology can result in products that are higher performing, use less power and that cost less to manufacture. Use of 300-millimeter wafers can decrease manufacturing costs and increase capacity by yielding more equivalent chips per wafer than 200-millimeter wafers. We have not yet made comparable transitions at our microprocessor manufacturing facilities. As a result, we may be more vulnerable to Intel's aggressive pricing strategies for microprocessor products. Intel's strong position in the microprocessor market, its existing relationships with top-tier OEMs and its aggressive pricing strategies could result in lower unit sales and average selling prices for our products, which could adversely affect our revenues.

If we are unable to develop, produce and successfully market higher-performing microprocessor products, we may be materially adversely affected. The microprocessor market is characterized by short product life cycles and migration to ever-higher performance microprocessors. To compete successfully, we must transition to new process technologies at a fast pace and offer higher-performance microprocessors in significantly greater volumes at competitive prices. If we fail to achieve yield and volume goals or to offer higher-performance microprocessors in significant volume on a timely basis and at competitive prices, we could be materially adversely affected.

To be successful, we must increase sales of our x86 microprocessor products to existing customers and develop new customers in both consumer and commercial markets, particularly the latter. Our production and sales plans for microprocessors are subject to other risks and uncertainties, including:

- market acceptance for the AMD Opteron and AMD Athlon 64 microprocessors, which rely on market acceptance and demand for our AMD64 technology;
- our ability to fund our planned 300-millimeter wafer fabrication facility and develop associated process technologies that will be required for long-term competitiveness;
- our ability to increase our share of the enterprise market with tier-one OEM customers in order to have the demand necessary to utilize the capacity of our planned 300-millimeter wafer fabrication facility;
- our ability to successfully market the AMD Athlon XP, AMD Opteron, AMD Athlon 64 and AMD Duron processors, which rely in part on market acceptance of a metric based on overall processor performance versus processor clock speed (measured in megahertz frequency);
- the pace at which we expect to be able to convert production in Fab 30 to 90-nanometer process technology;
- our ability to maintain adequate selling prices of microprocessors despite increasingly aggressive Intel pricing strategies, marketing programs, new product introductions and product bundlings of microprocessors, motherboards and chipsets;
- our ability, on a timely basis, to produce microprocessors in the volume and with the performance and feature set required by customers;
- our ability to attract and retain engineering and design talent;
- our ability to expand system design capabilities; and
- the availability and acceptance of motherboards and chipsets designed for our microprocessors.

Our ability to increase microprocessor product revenues and benefit fully from the substantial investments we have made and continue to make related to microprocessors depends on the success of our AMD Opteron and AMD Athlon 64 processors and the continuing success of our AMD Athlon XP and AMD Duron microprocessors. If we fail to achieve continued and expanded market acceptance of our microprocessors, we may be materially adversely affected.

If we were to lose Microsoft Corporation's support for our products, our ability to market our processors would be materially adversely affected. Our ability to innovate beyond the x86 instruction set controlled by Intel depends on Microsoft's designing and developing its operating systems to run on or support our microprocessor products. If Microsoft does not continue to design and develop its operating systems so that they work with our x86 instruction sets, including our AMD64 technology introduced with our AMD Opteron and AMD Athlon 64 processors, independent software providers may forego designing their software applications to take advantage of our innovations and customers may not purchase PCs with our microprocessors. If we fail to retain the support of Microsoft, our ability to market our processors could be materially adversely affected.

The loss of a significant customer for our Spansion Flash memory products in the high-end mobile telephone market, or a lack of market acceptance of FASL LLC's MirrorBit technology may have a material adverse effect on us. Since the third quarter of 2002, our Flash memory product sales growth was almost entirely based on strength in the high-end mobile phone market. To date, our sales in that market have been concentrated with a few customers. In addition, we expect competition in the market for Flash memory devices to continue to increase as new competitors enter the Flash memory market, particularly the NOR segment, existing competing manufacturers introduce new products or pursue aggressive pricing strategies and industry-wide production capacity increases. We may be unable to maintain or increase our market share in Flash memory devices as the market develops and other competitors introduce new competing products. A decline in unit sales of our Flash memory devices, lower average selling prices, a downturn in the mobile phone market or a loss of a significant mobile phone customer, would have a material adverse effect on us.

In July 2002, we commenced production shipments of the first product with MirrorBit technology. MirrorBit technology is a memory cell architecture that enables Flash memory products to hold twice as much data as standard Flash memory devices. A lack of customer or market acceptance, or any substantial difficulty in transitioning Flash memory products, including those based on MirrorBit technology, to any future process technology could reduce FASL LLC's ability to be competitive in the market and could have a material adverse effect on us.

Spansion Flash memory products are based on the NOR architecture, and a significant market shift to the NAND architecture could materially adversely affect us. Spansion Flash memory products are based on the Boolean logic-based NOR (Not Or) architecture, which is typically used for code execution. FASL LLC does not manufacture products based on NAND (Not And) architecture, which typically offers greater storage capacity. During 2003, sales of products based on NAND architecture have grown at higher rates than sales of NOR products. This has resulted in the NAND vendors gaining a greater share of the overall Flash market. Any significant shift in the marketplace to products based on NAND architecture or other architectures may reduce the total market available to us and therefore reduce our market share, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Worldwide economic and political conditions may affect demand for our products and slow payment by our customers. The recent economic slowdown in the United States and worldwide, exacerbated by the occurrence and threat of terrorist attacks and consequences of sustained military action in the Middle East, adversely affected demand for our products. Although economic conditions began to improve in the second half of 2003, another decline of the worldwide semiconductor market or a future decline in economic conditions in any significant geographic area would likely decrease the overall demand for our products, which could have a material adverse effect on us. If the economic slowdown returns as a result of terrorist activities, military action or otherwise, it could adversely impact our customers' ability to pay us in a timely manner.

Manufacturing capacity constraints and manufacturing capacity utilization rates may adversely affect us. There may be situations in which our manufacturing facilities are inadequate to meet the demand for certain of our products. Our inability to obtain sufficient manufacturing capacity to meet demand, either in our own facilities or through foundry or similar arrangements with others, could have a material adverse effect on us. If we do not transition to 90-nanometer manufacturing process technology at Fab 30 on a timely basis, we may not be able to meet the demand for certain of our microprocessor products. In addition, FASL LLC's manufacturing facilities may be inadequate to meet our demand for certain Flash memory products. As a result, FASL LLC may not be able to provide us with sufficient quantities of these products to allow us to meet demand for these products from our customers.

At times we may underutilize our manufacturing facilities as a result of reduced demand for certain of our products. We are substantially increasing our manufacturing capacity by building Fab 36, transitioning to smaller manufacturing process technologies and making significant capital investments in Fab 30. In addition, FASL LLC is increasing its manufacturing capacity by transitioning to smaller manufacturing process technologies, expanding Fab 25, JV1, JV2, and JV3 and increasing the capacity of its assembly and test facilities to accommodate both a growth in units that transition to higher densities and an increase in MCP products. If the increase in demand for our products is not consistent with our expectations, we and FASL LLC may underutilize manufacturing facilities, and we could be materially adversely affected. This has in the past had, and in the future may have, a material adverse effect on our earnings and cash flow.

We believe that at this time, the most significant risk is manufacturing capacity constraint.

Unless we maintain manufacturing efficiency, our future profitability could be materially adversely affected. Manufacturing semiconductor components involves highly complex processes that require advanced equipment. We and our competitors continuously modify these processes in an effort to improve yields and product performance, and decrease costs. During 2004, we plan to transition our microprocessor production to 90-nanometer process technology, and FASL LLC intends to transition the production of certain of its memory products to 110-nanometer process technology. During periods when we or FASL LLC are implementing new process technologies, our or FASL LLC's manufacturing facilities may not be fully productive. Substantial delay in the technology transitions in Fab 30 to smaller process technologies employing silicon-on-insulator technology and in FASL LLC's wafer fabrication facilities to smaller geometries could have a material adverse effect on us, particularly if our competitors transition to more cost effective technologies earlier than we do. For example, Intel currently manufactures certain microprocessor products on 300-millimeter wafers using 90-nanometer process technology. Use of 90-nanometer technology can result in products that are higher performing, use less power and that cost less to manufacture. Use of 300-millimeter wafers can decrease manufacturing costs and increase capacity by yielding more equivalent chips per wafer than 200-millimeter wafers. We have not yet made comparable transitions at our microprocessor manufacturing facilities. Furthermore, impurities or other difficulties in the manufacturing process can lower yields. Our manufacturing efficiency will be an important factor in our future profitability, and we cannot be sure that we will be able to maintain our manufacturing efficiency or increase manufacturing efficiency to the same extent as our competitors.

We may experience manufacturing problems in achieving acceptable yields or product delivery delays in the future as a result of, among other things, capacity constraints, construction delays, delays in meeting the milestones set forth in our joint development agreement with IBM, upgrading or expanding existing facilities, or changing our process technologies, which could result in a loss of future revenues. Our results of operations could also be adversely affected by the increase in fixed costs and operating expenses related to increases in production capacity if revenues do not increase proportionately.

External factors, such as the SARS virus, bird flu and potential terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war, may materially adversely affect us. In early 2003, the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) virus

had an adverse effect upon the Asian economies and affected demand for our products in Asia. A new outbreak of the virus, or a new virus such as the recent bird flu virus, could have a similar impact on demand for our products in Asia. In addition, if there were to be a case of SARS discovered in any of our operations in Asia, the measures to prevent the spread of the virus could disrupt our operations at that location.

Terrorist attacks may negatively affect our operations directly or indirectly and such attacks or related armed conflicts may directly impact our physical facilities or those of our suppliers or customers. Furthermore, these attacks may make travel and the transportation of our products more difficult and more expensive, and ultimately affect our sales.

Also as a result of terrorism, the United States may be involved in armed conflicts that could have a further impact on our sales, our supply chain and our ability to deliver products to our customers. Political and economic instability in some regions of the world may also result and could negatively impact our business. The consequences of armed conflicts are unpredictable, and we may not be able to foresee events that could have an adverse effect on our business.

More generally, any of these events could cause consumer confidence and spending to decrease or result in increased volatility to the United States economy and worldwide financial markets. Any of these occurrences could have a significant impact on our operating results and financial condition, and also may result in the volatility of the market price for our securities and on the future prices of our securities.

Intense competition in the integrated circuit industry may materially adversely affect us. The integrated circuit industry is intensely competitive. Products compete on performance, quality, reliability, price, adherence to industry standards, software and hardware compatibility, marketing and distribution capability, brand recognition, and availability. After a product is introduced, costs and average selling prices normally decrease over time as production efficiency improves, competitors enter the market, and successive generations of products are developed and introduced for sale. Failure to reduce our costs on existing products or to develop and introduce, on a cost-effective and timely basis, new products or enhanced versions of existing products with higher margins, would have a material adverse effect on us.

If our microprocessors are not compatible with some or all industry-standard software and hardware, we could be materially adversely affected. Our microprocessors may not be fully compatible with some or all industry-standard software and hardware. Further, we may be unsuccessful in correcting any such compatibility problems in a timely manner. If our customers are unable to achieve compatibility with software or hardware after our products are shipped in volume, we could be materially adversely affected. In addition, the mere announcement of an incompatibility problem relating to our products could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our debt instruments impose restrictions on us that may adversely affect our ability to operate our business. Our July 2003 Loan Agreement, as amended, contains restrictive covenants and also requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy other financial condition tests when our net domestic cash is below specified amounts, and the Dresden Loan Agreements impose restrictive covenants on AMD Saxony, including a restriction on its ability to pay dividends. The July 2003 FASL Term Loan contains restrictive covenants, including a prohibition on FASL LLC's ability to pay dividends and also requires FASL LLC to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy other financial condition tests when its net domestic cash is below specified amounts.

Our ability to satisfy the covenants, financial ratios and tests of our debt instruments, and FASL LLC's ability to satisfy the covenants, financial ratios and tests of the July 2003 FASL Term Loan, can be affected by events beyond our or FASL LLC's control. We cannot assure you that we or FASL LLC will meet those requirements. A breach of any of these covenants, financial ratios or tests could result in a default under our July 2003 Loan Agreement, the July 2003 FASL Term Loan and/or the Dresden Loan Agreements. In addition, these agreements contain cross-default provisions whereby a default under one agreement would likely result in

cross-default under agreements covering other borrowings. For example, the occurrence of a default under the July 2003 FASL Term Loan would cause a cross-default under the July 2003 Loan Agreement and a default under the July 2003 Loan Agreement or under the indentures governing our 4.75% Debentures and our 4.50% Notes would cause a cross-default under the Dresden Loan Agreements. The occurrence of a default under any of these borrowing arrangements would permit the applicable lenders or note holders to declare all amounts outstanding under those borrowing arrangements to be immediately due and payable and would permit the lenders to terminate all commitments to extend further credit. If we or FASL LLC were unable to repay those amounts, the lenders under the July 2003 Loan Agreement, the July 2003 FASL Term Loan Agreement and the Dresden Loan Agreements could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness. We have granted a security interest in substantially all of our inventory and accounts receivable under our July 2003 Loan Agreement, FASL LLC has granted a security interest in certain property, plant and equipment as security under the July 2003 FASL Term Loan Agreement, and AMD Saxony has pledged substantially all of its property as security under the Dresden Loan Agreements. If the lenders under any of the credit facilities or the note holders or the trustee under the indentures governing our 4.75% Debentures and our 4.50% Notes accelerate the repayment of borrowings, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient assets to repay those borrowings and our other indebtedness.

Costs related to defective products could have a material adverse effect on us. One or more of our products may be found to be defective after the product has been shipped to customers in volume. The cost of a recall, software fix, product replacements and/or product returns may be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, modifications needed to fix the defect may impede performance of the product.

If essential raw materials are not available to manufacture our products, we could be materially adversely affected. Certain raw materials we use in the manufacture of our products and FASL LLC uses in the manufacture of its products are available from a limited number of suppliers. For example, we are dependent on key chemicals from a limited number of suppliers and rely on a few foreign companies to supply the majority of certain types of integrated circuit packages we purchase. Similarly, FASL LLC purchases commercial non-Flash memory die, such as SRAM, from third party suppliers and incorporates these die into its MCP products. Interruption of supply or increased demand in the industry could cause shortages and price increases in various essential materials. If we or FASL LLC are unable to procure certain of these materials, we or FASL LLC might have to reduce our manufacturing operations. Such a reduction could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our operations in foreign countries are subject to political and economic risks, which could have a material adverse effect on us. Nearly all product assembly and final testing of our microprocessor products are performed at our manufacturing facilities in Malaysia, and Singapore; or by subcontractors in the United States and Asia. Nearly all product assembly and final testing of Spansion products are performed at FASL LLC's facilities in Malaysia, Thailand, and China. We manufacture our microprocessors in Germany. We also depend on foreign foundry suppliers for the production of our Personal Connectivity Solutions and chipset products, international joint ventures for the manufacture of optical photomasks that we intend to use in the manufacture of our microprocessors, and we have international sales operations.

The political and economic risks associated with our operations in foreign countries include:

- expropriation;
- changes in a specific country's or region's political or economic conditions;
- trade protection measures and import or export licensing requirements;
- difficulty in protecting our intellectual property;
- changes in foreign currency exchange rates and currency controls;
- changes in freight and interest rates;
- disruption in air transportation between the United States and our overseas facilities; and
- loss or modification of exemptions for taxes and tariffs;

Any of the above risks, should they occur, could have a material adverse effect on us.

As part of our business strategy, we are continuing to seek expansion of product sales in emerging overseas markets. Expansion into emerging overseas markets presents similar political and economic risks as described above, and we may be unsuccessful in our strategy to penetrate these emerging overseas markets.

Also, a significant portion of the manufacturing costs for our microprocessor products is denominated in euros while sales of those products are denominated primarily in U.S. dollars. If the U.S. dollar continues to depreciate against the euro in the foreign exchange market, our gross margins may deteriorate.

Our inability to continue to attract and retain key personnel may hinder our product development programs. Our future success depends upon the continued service of numerous key engineering, manufacturing, marketing, sales and executive personnel. If we are not able to continue to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel necessary for our business, the progress of our product development programs could be hindered, and we could be otherwise materially adversely affected.

Our inability to effectively implement new modules of our enterprise resource planning system could have a material adverse effect on us. In November 2003, we restarted the implementation of the sales and distribution modules of the enterprise resource planning (ERP) system that we initially began implementing in early 2002 and postponed from September 2002 to November 2003 as part of our cost-cutting initiatives. The ERP system is intended to provide an integrated information system to serve all of AMD. We are heavily dependent on the proper function of our internal systems to conduct our business. System failure or malfunctioning may result in disruption of operations and the inability to process transactions. If we encounter unforeseen problems with regard to system operations or these additional module implementations, we could be materially adversely affected. In addition, if the semiconductor industry does not continue to improve in accordance with our expectations or undergoes another downturn or if demand for our products is lower than our expectations, we may again postpone implementation of these modules.

We rely on third parties to provide supply-chain logistics functions, including physical distribution of our products, and some information technology services. We rely on a third-party provider to deliver our products to our customers and to distribute materials for Fab 25 and the SDC. In addition, we rely on a third-party provider in India to provide certain information technology services to us, including helpdesk support, desktop application services, business and software support applications, server and storage administration, data center operations, database administration, and voice, video and remote access. Our relationships with these providers is governed by fixed term contracts. We cannot guarantee that these providers will fulfill their respective responsibilities in a timely manner in accordance with the contract terms, in which case our internal operations, the distribution of our products to our customers and the distribution of materials for Fab 25 and the SDC may be adversely affected. Also, we cannot guarantee that our contracts with these third-party providers will be renewed, in which case we would have to transition these functions in-house or secure new providers, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, we decided to co-source these functions to third parties primarily to lower our operating expenses and create a more variable cost structure for the company. However, if the costs related to administration, communication and coordination of these third-party providers are greater than we expect, then we will not realize our anticipated cost savings.

Our operating results are subject to substantial seasonal fluctuations. Our operating results tend to vary seasonally. For example, our revenues are generally higher in the fourth quarter than the third quarter of each year. This seasonal pattern is largely a result of decreased demand in Europe during the summer months and higher demand in the retail sector of the PC market during the winter holiday season. In recent quarters, a substantial portion of our quarterly sales have been made in the last month of the quarter.

Uncertainties involving the ordering, and shipment of, and payment for our products could materially adversely affect us. Our sales are typically made pursuant to individual purchase orders, and we generally do not have long-term supply arrangements with our customers. Generally, our customers may cancel orders 30 days prior to shipment without incurring a significant penalty. We base our inventory levels on customers' estimates of demand for their products, which is difficult to predict. This difficulty may be compounded when we sell to OEMs indirectly through distributors, as our forecasts for demand are then based on estimates provided by multiple parties. In addition, our customers may change their inventory practices on short notice for any reason. The cancellation or deferral of product orders, the return of previously sold products or overproduction due to failure of anticipated orders to materialize could result in excess or obsolete inventory, which could result in write-downs of inventory. While we believe inventories in the supply chain are currently at reasonable levels, market conditions are uncertain and these and other factors could materially adversely affect our revenues.

Our price-protection obligations and return rights under specific provisions in our agreements with distributors may adversely affect us. Distributors typically maintain an inventory of our products. In most instances, our agreements with distributors protect their inventory of our products against price reductions, as well as products that are slow moving or have been discontinued. These agreements, which may be canceled by either party on a specified notice, generally allow for the return of our products. We defer the gross margins on our sales to distributors, resulting from both our deferral of revenue and related product costs, until the applicable products are re-sold by the distributors. The price protection and return rights we offer to our distributors could materially adversely affect us if distributors exercise these rights as a result of an unexpected significant decline in the price of our products or otherwise.

If we cannot adequately protect our technology or other intellectual property, in the United States and abroad, through patents, copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks and other measures, we may lose a competitive advantage and incur significant expenses. We may not be able to adequately protect our technology or other intellectual property, in the United States and abroad, through patents, copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks and other measures. Any patent licensed by us or issued to us could be challenged, invalidated or circumvented or rights granted thereunder may not provide a competitive advantage to us. Furthermore, patent applications that we file may not result in issuance of a patent. Despite our efforts to protect our rights, others may independently develop similar products, duplicate our products or design around our patents and other rights. In addition, it is difficult to cost-effectively monitor compliance with, and enforce, our intellectual property on a worldwide basis.

From time to time, we have been notified that we may be infringing intellectual property rights of others. If any such claims are asserted against us, we may seek to obtain a license under the third party's intellectual property rights. We cannot assure you that all necessary licenses can be obtained on satisfactory terms, if at all. We could decide, in the alternative, to resort to litigation to challenge such claims. Such challenges could be extremely expensive and time-consuming and could have a material adverse effect on us. We cannot assure you that litigation related to the intellectual property rights of us and others will always be avoided or successfully concluded.

Failure to comply with any applicable environmental regulations could result in a range of consequences including fines, suspension of production, alteration of manufacturing process, sales limitations, and criminal and civil liabilities. Existing or future regulations could require us or FASL LLC to procure expensive pollution abatement or remediation equipment, to modify product designs or to incur other expenses associated with compliance with environmental regulations. Any failure to control the use of, disposal or storage of, or adequately restrict the discharge of, hazardous substances could subject us to future liabilities and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Future litigation proceedings may materially affect us. From time to time we are a defendant or plaintiff in various legal actions. Litigation can involve complex factual and legal questions and its outcome is uncertain.

Any claim that is successfully asserted against us may cause us to pay substantial damages. In addition, future litigation may result in injunctions against future product sales. Even if we were to prevail, any litigation could be costly and time-consuming and would divert the attention of our management and key personnel from our business operations, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our corporate headquarters in California and FASL LLC's manufacturing facilities in Japan are located in earthquake zones and these operations could be interrupted in the event of an earthquake. Our corporate headquarters are located near major earthquake fault lines in California and FASL LLC's wafer fabrication facilities are located near major earthquake fault lines in Japan. In the event of a major earthquake, we and FASL LLC could experience business interruptions, destruction of facilities and/or loss of life, all of which could materially adversely affect us.

The conversion of our outstanding 4.50% Notes could have a significant negative impact on our earnings per share and the market price of our common stock. On November 25, 2002, we sold \$402.5 million of our 4.50% Notes in a registered offering. The 4.50% Notes are convertible at the option of the holder at any time prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the maturity date of December 1, 2007, unless previously redeemed or repurchased, into shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$7.37 per share, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. At this conversion price, each \$1,000 principal amount of the 4.50% Notes will be convertible into approximately 135 shares of our common stock, for an aggregate potential issuance of approximately 54 million additional shares. On March 1, 2004, the closing price of our common stock, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange was \$14.89. If the holders of our 4.50% Notes elect to convert all or some of their notes into common stock, our existing stockholders could experience significant dilution.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk. Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment portfolio. In order to reduce this interest rate risk, we usually invest our cash in investments with short maturities. As of December 28, 2003, substantially all of our investments in our portfolio were short-term investments and consisted primarily of bank notes, short-term corporate notes, short-term money market auction rate preferred stocks and short-term federal agency notes.

The majority of our debt obligations are fixed rate and long term. We continually monitor market conditions and enter into hedges when appropriate. We do not currently have any hedges of interest rate risk in place. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Default Risk. We mitigate default risk by investing in only the highest credit quality securities and by constantly positioning our portfolio to respond appropriately to a significant reduction in a credit rating of any investment issuer or guarantor. The portfolio includes only marketable securities with active secondary or resale markets to ensure portfolio liquidity. We are averse to principal loss and ensure the safety and preservation of our invested funds by limiting default risk and market risk.

We use proceeds from debt obligations primarily to support general corporate purposes, including capital expenditures and working capital needs.

**AMD Annual Report (Form 10-K) for
the fiscal year ended 2004**

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.**

For the fiscal year ended December 26, 2004

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-7882

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

94-1692300

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One AMD Place, Sunnyvale, California

(Address of principal executive offices)

94088

(Zip Code)

(408) 749-4000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

(Title of each class)

\$.01 Par Value Common Stock

(Name of each exchange
on which registered)

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☒ No ☐

Aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates based on the reported closing price of common stock on June 25, 2004, which was the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

\$5,488,863,023

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

393,889,539 shares of common stock as of February 22, 2005

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on April 28, 2005, are incorporated into Part II and III hereof.

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RISK FACTORS

If we cannot generate sufficient operating cash flow or obtain external financing, we may be unable to make all of our planned capital expenditures or fulfill our obligations to Fab 36 or Spansion.

Our ability to fund capital expenditures in accordance with our business plan depends on generating sufficient cash flow from operations and the availability of external financing. In 2005, we plan to make approximately \$1.5 billion in capital expenditures.

Moreover, under the partnership agreement for AMD Fab 36 KG, our German subsidiaries, AMD Fab 36 Holding and AMD Fab 36 Admin are obligated to invest approximately \$792 million into AMD Fab 36 KG. In addition, under the revolving credit agreement among AMD, AMD Fab 36 Holding and AMD Fab 36 KG, we or AMD Fab 36 Holding are required to provide up to approximately \$1.0 billion to AMD Fab 36 KG. Loans provided to AMD Fab 36 KG under this revolving credit agreement are unsecured and subordinated to the rights of the consortium of banks that will also be providing financing to AMD Fab 36 KG.

We are also obligated through June 30, 2007 to provide Spansion with additional funding to finance operational cash flow needs. Generally, Spansion must seek any required financing from external sources. However, if third-party financing is not available, either on a non-recourse basis to us or with guarantees based on our pro rata ownership interest, we must provide funding to Spansion equal to our pro rata ownership interest in Spansion, which is currently 60 percent. An inability to meet our funding obligations for Spansion could, among other things, result in additional equity in Spansion being issued to Fujitsu or third parties, which would reduce our ownership in and control over Spansion.

Our capital expenditures, together with ongoing operating expenses, will be a substantial drain on our cash flow and may decrease our cash balances. The timing and amount of our capital requirements cannot be precisely determined at this time and will depend on a number of factors, including demand for products, product mix, changes in semiconductor industry conditions and market competition. We regularly assess markets for external financing opportunities, including debt and equity. Additional debt or equity financing may not be available when needed or, if available, may not be available on satisfactory terms. Our inability to obtain needed debt and/or equity financing or to generate sufficient cash from operations may require us to abandon projects or curtail capital expenditures. If we curtail capital expenditures or abandon projects, we could be materially adversely affected. For example, if we abandon the Fab 36 project, we will have to write off related costs that we capitalized and we will be required to continue to make payments or otherwise be liable pursuant to then-existing contracts that we cannot terminate at will or without significant penalties.

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness that could adversely affect our financial position.

As of December 26, 2004, we had consolidated debt of approximately \$1.9 billion. In addition, we guaranteed approximately \$227 million of obligations, which are not reflected on our balance sheet. Our substantial indebtedness may:

- make it difficult for us to satisfy our financial obligations, including making scheduled principal and interest payments;
- limit our ability to borrow additional funds for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and general corporate and other purposes;
- limit our ability to use our cash flow or obtain additional financing for future working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other general corporate purposes;
- require us to use a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to make debt service payments;
- limit our flexibility to plan for, or react to, changes in our business and industry;

- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our less leveraged competitors; and
- increase our vulnerability to the impact of adverse economic and industry conditions.

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantially more debt, including secured debt, in the future.

Subject to the restrictions in the agreements governing our existing indebtedness, we and our subsidiaries may incur significant additional debt, including secured debt, in the future. In particular, as of December 26, 2004, we and our subsidiaries would have had the following additional borrowings available:

- Up to \$100 million under our revolving credit facility. Amounts borrowed under this facility are secured by all of our accounts receivable, inventory, general intangibles (excluding intellectual property) and the related proceeds, excluding Spansion's accounts receivable, inventory and general intangibles.
- Spansion Japan had up to 15 billion yen (approximately \$145 million as of December 26, 2004) available under a revolving credit facility.
- AMD Fab 36 KG will have the ability, subject to achieving certain milestones, to borrow up to \$947 million (based on an exchange rate of 0.739 euro to one U.S. dollar as of December 26, 2004) from a consortium of banks under the Fab 36 Loan Agreements during 2006 and 2007.

Although the terms of the agreements governing our existing indebtedness contain restrictions on the incurrence of additional debt, these restrictions are subject to a number of important exceptions, and debt incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service our debt obligations.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our debt, or our guarantees of other parties' debts, will depend on our financial and operating performance, which may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter, and is subject to prevailing economic conditions and financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that we will continue to generate sufficient cash flow or that we will be able to borrow funds in amounts sufficient to enable us to service our debt, or to meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements. If we are not able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or to borrow sufficient funds to service our debt due to borrowing base restrictions or otherwise, we may be required to sell assets or equity, reduce capital expenditures, refinance all or a portion of our existing debt or obtain additional financing. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance our debt, sell assets or equity or borrow more funds on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

Our debt instruments impose restrictions on us that may adversely affect our ability to operate our business.

The indentures governing our 4.50% Notes, 4.75% Debentures and 7.75% Notes contain various covenants that limit our ability to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- pay dividends and make other restricted payments;
- make certain investments, including investments in our unrestricted subsidiaries;
- create or permit certain liens;
- create or permit restrictions on the ability of certain restricted subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to us;
- use the proceeds from sales of assets;
- enter into certain types of transactions with affiliates; and

- consolidate or merge or sell our assets as an entirety or substantially as an entirety.

In addition:

- The guarantees associated with the Fab 36 Loan Agreements contain restrictive covenants, including a prohibition on the ability of AMD Fab 36 KG and its affiliated limited partners to pay us dividends and other payments, and also require us to maintain specified financial ratios when group consolidated cash is below specified amounts.
- Our revolving credit facility contains restrictive covenants, including a prohibition on our ability to pay dividends, and also requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy other financial condition tests when our net domestic cash is below specified amounts.
- The July 2003 Spansion Term Loan, as amended, contains restrictive covenants, including a prohibition on Spansion's ability to pay dividends and also requires Spansion to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy other financial condition tests when its net domestic cash or its net worldwide cash is below specified amounts.

Our ability to satisfy the covenants, financial ratios and tests of our debt instruments can be affected by events beyond our control. We cannot assure you that we will meet those requirements. A breach of any of these covenants, financial ratios or tests could result in a default under the applicable agreement.

In addition, our agreements contain cross-default provisions whereby a default under one agreement would likely result in cross default under agreements covering other borrowings. For example, the occurrence of a default with respect to any indebtedness that results in acceleration of the maturity date or any failure to repay debt when due in an amount in excess of \$50 million would cause a cross default under the indenture governing our 7.75% Notes. Similarly, a default with respect to any indebtedness in excess of \$25 million would cause a cross-default under the indentures governing our 4.75% Debentures and 4.50% Notes. The occurrence of a default under any of these borrowing arrangements would permit the applicable lenders or note holders to declare all amounts outstanding under those borrowing arrangements to be immediately due and payable and would permit the lenders to terminate all commitments to extend further credit. If we were unable to repay those amounts, the lenders could proceed against any collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness. We have granted a security interest in substantially all of our inventory and accounts receivable under our revolving credit facility, and in certain property, plant and equipment under the July 2003 Spansion Term Loan Agreement. If the lenders under any of the credit facilities or the note holders or the trustee under the indentures governing our 4.75% Debentures, 4.50% Notes and 7.75% Notes accelerate the repayment of borrowings, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient assets to repay those borrowings and our other indebtedness.

If we lose Microsoft Corporation's support for our products, or if there is a significant delay in Microsoft's release of an operating system that works with our AMD64 technology, our ability to sell our microprocessors could be materially adversely affected.

Our ability to innovate beyond the x86 instruction set controlled by Intel depends partially on Microsoft designing and developing its operating systems to run on or support our microprocessor products. If Microsoft does not continue to design and develop its operating systems so that they work with our x86 instruction sets, including the timely introduction of an operating system that works with our AMD64 technology, independent software providers may forego designing their software applications to take advantage of our innovations and customers may not purchase PCs with our microprocessors. If we fail to retain the support of Microsoft, our ability to market our microprocessors could be materially adversely affected.

In July 2004, Microsoft announced a delay in the release of its Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1, Windows Server 2003 for 64-bit Extended Systems and Windows XP 64-bit for 64-bit Extended Systems. The new Windows editions are designed to take advantage of 64-bit extensions to the standard x86 instruction set. Microsoft estimated that the release of this software will occur in the first half of 2005. Previously, Microsoft

estimated the release date for this software would be in late 2004. This delay could adversely impact the timing of development of 64-bit applications by independent software providers and the adoption of 64-bit computing by end users. As a result, this delay could have a material adverse effect on our ability to sell our AMD 64-based processors.

We must achieve further market acceptance of our 64-bit technology, AMD64, or we will be materially adversely affected.

We designed our AMD64-based processors to provide users with the ability to take advantage of 64-bit applications while preserving their ability to run existing 32-bit applications on servers and workstations and on desktop and mobile PCs. Market acceptance of these processors is subject to risks and uncertainties including:

- the support of operating system and application program providers for our 64-bit instruction set, including timely development of 64-bit applications;
- the willingness of users to purchase products with 64-bit capability prior to the availability of operating systems and software applications that take full advantage of our AMD64 technology;
- our ability to produce these processors in a timely manner on advanced process technologies, in the volume and with the performance and feature set required by customers; and
- the availability, performance and feature set of motherboards, memory and chipsets designed for these processors.

If we are unable to achieve further market acceptance of our AMD64 technology, we will be materially adversely affected.

We cannot be certain that our substantial investments in research and development of process technologies will lead to timely improvements in technology and equipment used to fabricate our products or that we will have sufficient resources to invest in the level of research and development that is required to remain competitive.

We make substantial investments in research and development for process technologies in an effort to design and manufacture leading-edge microprocessors. We cannot be certain that we will be able to develop, or obtain or successfully implement leading-edge process technologies needed to manufacture future generations of our products profitably or on a timely basis. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient resources to maintain the level of investment in research and development that is required for us to remain competitive.

For example, we have a joint development agreement with IBM, pursuant to which we work together to develop new process technologies. In September 2004, we amended this agreement and extended its termination date from December 2005 to December 2008. Under this amended agreement, we anticipate that from December 26, 2004 through December 2008, we would pay fees to IBM of between approximately \$220 million and \$250 million in connection with joint development projects. In addition, from the beginning of 2002 through December 26, 2004, we paid approximately \$247 million to IBM in connection with agreements and services related to license grants and research and development activities.

If this agreement were to be terminated, we would either have to resume research and development activities for microprocessors internally or find an alternative partner. In either case, our research and development costs could increase, and we could experience delays or other setbacks in the development of new process technologies, any of which could materially adversely affect us. Moreover, the successful and timely development and implementation of silicon-on-insulator technology and the achievement of other milestones set forth in the joint development agreement are critical to our AMD64-based processors and to our ability to commence operations at Fab 36 in accordance with our planned schedule.

The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical and has experienced severe downturns that materially adversely affected, and may in the future materially adversely affect, our business.

The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical and has experienced significant downturns, often in connection with maturing product cycles, manufacturing overcapacity and declines in general economic conditions. Our historical financial results have also been subject to substantial fluctuations. Our financial performance has been, and may in the future be, negatively affected by these downturns. We incurred substantial losses in recent downturns, due to:

- the cyclical nature of supply/demand imbalances in the semiconductor industry;
- a decline in demand for end-user products that incorporate our semiconductors;
- excess inventory levels in the channels of distribution, including our customers;
- excess production capacity; and
- accelerated declines in average selling prices.

For example, in 2001 and 2002, we implemented restructuring plans due to weak customer demand associated with the downturn in the semiconductor industry. Similarly, in the fourth quarter of 2004, the downturn in the Flash memory market contributed to a decline in our Memory Product net sales. If these conditions in the semiconductor industry occur, we could be materially adversely affected.

Fluctuations in demand for PCs and mobile telephones and other consumer electronics may adversely affect sales of our products.

The Computation Products segment of our business is dependent upon the market for computers, including PCs. Industry-wide fluctuations in the computer marketplace have materially adversely affected us in the past and may materially adversely affect us in the future. Depending on the growth rate of computers sold, sales of our microprocessors may not grow and may even decrease. If end-user demand for computers is below our expectations, we could be materially adversely affected. In addition, potential market share increases by customers who exclusively purchase microprocessors from Intel Corporation, such as Dell, Inc., could further materially adversely affect us.

The Memory Products segment of our business is dependent to a large degree upon demand for mobile telephones as well as consumer electronics, automotive electronics and other embedded applications. If demand for these devices is below our expectations or if the manufacturers of successive generations of these devices do not require NOR-based Flash memory products or increasing Flash memory content, we could be materially adversely affected.

Intense competition in the microprocessor and Flash memory markets could materially adversely affect us.

The IC industry is intensely competitive. With respect to our microprocessor products, our competitor is Intel. Microprocessor products compete on performance, quality, reliability, price, adherence to industry standards, software and hardware compatibility, marketing and distribution capability, brand recognition and availability. After a product is introduced, costs and average selling prices normally decrease over time as production efficiency improves, and successive generations of products are developed and introduced for sale. We may not be able to compete effectively if we fail to reduce our costs on existing products or fail to develop and introduce, on a cost-effective and timely basis, new products or enhanced versions of existing products with higher margins.

Our principal competitors in the Flash memory market are Intel, Samsung, Toshiba, STMicroelectronics N.V., Sharp Electronics Corporation, Silicon Storage Technology and Macronix International. The Flash memory market is characterized by migration to higher density and lower cost devices and a competitive pricing

environment. In addition, ample capacity for manufacturing Flash memory products exists due to recent capital investment by some of our competitors, which is likely to further contribute to a competitive pricing environment. In the past, including the second half of 2004, the net increases of supply, meaning the difference of capacity additions less capacity reductions due to obsolescence, exceeded demand requirements leading to oversupply situations and downturns in the industry. In the second half of 2004, fluctuations in the rate at which industry capacity grew relative to the growth rate in demand for Flash memory products, particularly NOR-based products, contributed to a decrease in our average selling prices and hurt our results of operations. If this continues in the future we would be materially adversely affected.

To compete successfully, we must transition to technologies that meet the increasing demand for higher Flash memory content in mobile phones, consumer electronics and automotive applications, among other markets, at competitive prices. We expect competition in the Flash memory market to increase as existing manufacturers introduce new products, new manufacturers enter the market, industry-wide production capacity increases, to the extent potential customers choose NAND-based products over NOR-based products and competitors aggressively price their Flash memory products. In addition, we and certain of our competitors have licensed non-volatile memory technology called NROM technology from a third party. NROM technology allows memory devices to store two bits of data in a memory cell. NROM technology has similar characteristics to our MirrorBit technology, which may allow these competitors to develop Flash memory technology that is competitive with MirrorBit technology.

Intel Corporation's dominance of the microprocessor market, its position in the Flash memory market and its business practices may limit our ability to compete effectively.

Intel has dominated the market for microprocessors used in desktop and mobile PCs for many years. Intel is also a dominant competitor in the server segment of the microprocessor market and a significant competitor in the Flash memory market. Intel's significant financial resources enable it to market its products aggressively, to target our customers and our channel partners with special incentives, and to discipline customers who do business with us. These aggressive activities can result in lower unit sales and average selling prices for our products, particularly microprocessors and Flash memory products, and adversely affect our margins and profitability. As long as Intel remains in this dominant position, we may be materially adversely affected by Intel's:

- pricing and allocation strategies and actions, including aggressive pricing for Flash memory products and microprocessors to increase market share;
- product mix and introduction schedules;
- product bundling, marketing and merchandising strategies;
- exclusivity payments to its current and potential customers;
- control over industry standards, PC manufacturers and other PC industry participants, including motherboard, memory, chipset and basic input/output system, or BIOS, suppliers; and
- strong brand, and marketing and advertising expenditures in support of the brand.

For example, with respect to the microprocessor market, Intel exerts substantial influence over PC manufacturers and their channels of distribution through the "Intel Inside" brand program and other marketing programs. Because of its dominant position in the microprocessor market, Intel has been able to control x86 microprocessor and PC system standards and dictate the type of products the microprocessor market requires of Intel's competitors. Intel also dominates the PC system platform, which includes core logic chipsets, graphics chips, motherboards and other components necessary to assemble a PC system. As a result, PC OEMs are highly dependent on Intel, less innovative on their own and, to a large extent, are distributors of Intel technology. Additionally, Intel is able to drive de facto standards for x86 microprocessors that could cause us and other companies to have delayed access to such standards. In marketing our microprocessors to OEMs, we depend on

third-party companies other than Intel for the design and manufacture of core-logic chipsets, graphics chips, motherboards, BIOS software and other components. In recent years, many of these third-party designers and manufacturers have lost significant market share to Intel or exited the business. In addition, Intel has significant leverage over these companies because they support each new generation of Intel's microprocessors.

We do not currently plan to develop microprocessors that are bus interface protocol compatible with Intel microprocessors because our patent-cross license agreement with Intel does not extend to Intel's proprietary bus interface protocol. Thus, our microprocessors are not designed to function with motherboards and chipsets designed to work with Intel microprocessors. Our ability to compete with Intel in the market for microprocessors will depend on our continued success in developing and maintaining relationships with infrastructure providers in order to ensure that these third-party designers and manufacturers of motherboards, chipsets and other system components support our microprocessor offerings, particularly AMD64-based microprocessors. A failure of the designers and manufacturers of motherboards, chipsets and other system components to support our microprocessor offerings, particularly our AMD64-based microprocessors, could have a material adverse effect on us.

We expect Intel to maintain its dominant position in the microprocessor market, to continue to be a significant competitor in the Flash memory market and to continue to invest heavily in research and development, new manufacturing facilities and other technology companies. Intel has substantially greater financial resources than we do and accordingly spends substantially greater amounts on research and development and production capacity than we do. We also expect competition from Intel to increase to the extent Intel reduces prices on its microprocessor and/or Flash memory products and introduces new competitive products. For example, in 2004 Intel introduced a 64-bit processor for servers and workstations that runs existing 32-bit software applications. This processor competes with our AMD Opteron microprocessor. In addition, Intel recently announced that it will offer dual-core 64-bit processors for the desktop market in the second quarter of 2005. Moreover, Intel currently manufactures certain of its microprocessor products on 300-millimeter wafers using 90-nanometer process technology, which can result in products that are higher performing, use less power and cost less to manufacture. We are currently completing our transition to 90-nanometer process technology for microprocessor manufacturing, and we expect to transition to 300-millimeter wafers in 2006. To the extent Intel manufactures its microprocessor products on larger wafers and smaller process technologies earlier than we do, we may be more vulnerable to Intel's aggressive pricing strategies for microprocessor products. Intel's dominant position in the microprocessor market, its existing relationships with top-tier OEMs and its aggressive pricing strategies could result in lower unit sales and average selling prices for our products, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

The loss of a significant customer may have a material adverse effect on us.

Collectively, our top five OEM and distributor customers (including Fujitsu) accounted for approximately 50 percent of our total gross revenues in 2004. In addition, our Flash memory product sales growth is dependent to a large extent on demand for high-end mobile telephones and our sales in the wireless market have been concentrated in a limited group of customers. If we were to lose a significant customer, or if one of our top customers downsizes or otherwise contracts its operations, demand for our products could decrease and we would be materially adversely affected.

If we fail to keep pace with new product designs and improvements or if we pursue technologies that do not become commercially accepted, customers may not buy our products and we may be adversely affected.

Our success depends to a significant extent on the development, qualification, implementation and acceptance of new product designs and improvements that provide value to our customers. Our ability to develop and qualify such products and related technologies to meet evolving industry requirements and at prices acceptable to our customers are significant factors in determining our competitiveness in our target markets. If we are delayed in developing or qualifying new technologies, we could be materially adversely affected. For

example, during the second half of 2004 we experienced a delay in qualifying a new Spansion Flash memory product for the wireless segment. This delay contributed to lower than anticipated Flash memory product revenues for the quarter ended December 26, 2004. Qualifying this product in accordance with our specifications and our revised schedule is critical to our ability to increase sales of our Memory Products segment.

In addition, we plan to introduce our dual-core microprocessors for servers and workstations in mid-2005, followed by dual-processors for the PC market in the second half of 2005. If we are not able to introduce dual-core processors on a timely basis or if our dual-core processors do not achieve market acceptance, we will be materially adversely affected.

A lack of market acceptance of MirrorBit technology could have a material adverse effect on us.

We believe that market acceptance of MirrorBit technology is a critical factor impacting our ability to increase Flash memory product revenues and market share and decrease the cost of products in our Memory Products segment. MirrorBit technology is a memory cell architecture that enables Flash memory products to store two bits of data in a single memory cell thereby doubling the density or storage capacity of each memory cell. A lack of continued market acceptance of MirrorBit technology, adoption of such technology at a slower rate than we anticipate, or any substantial difficulty in transitioning Flash memory products, including those based on MirrorBit technology, to any future process technology could reduce our ability to be competitive in the market.

Spansion Flash memory products are based on NOR architecture, and a significant market shift to NAND architecture could materially adversely affect us.

Flash memory products are generally based on either NOR architecture or NAND architecture. NAND has historically been the preferred architecture for data storage because of attributes such as high densities and fast write and erase speeds. NOR has been the preferred architecture for code storage because of its fast read performance and superior reliability. To date, our Flash memory products have been based on NOR architecture, and we do not manufacture products based on NAND architecture.

During 2003 and 2004, industry sales of products based on NAND architecture grew at higher rates than sales of NOR-based products. This resulted in NAND vendors gaining a greater share of the overall Flash memory market. As mobile telephones and other consumer-driven applications become more advanced they will require higher density Flash memory to meet increased data storage requirements. Because storage requirements will increase to accommodate data-intensive applications, customers may increasingly choose NAND-based products. Any significant shift in the marketplace to products based on NAND architecture or other architectures may reduce the total market available to us and therefore reduce our revenues and market share.

We intend to address end markets traditionally served by NAND-based products with products based on our ORNAND architecture. We are currently developing these products and if they, or any future products based on our MirrorBit technology and ORNAND architecture, fail to achieve acceptance in markets traditionally served by NAND architecture, or at all, we could be materially adversely affected.

We are required to reach agreement with Fujitsu regarding certain actions of our majority-owned subsidiary, Spansion, and our interests may not be aligned.

We own 60 percent of the equity interest in Spansion while Fujitsu owns the remaining 40 percent. Although we are entitled to appoint a majority of the board of managers, which generally manages the affairs of Spansion, certain actions by Spansion require Fujitsu's consent for as long as Fujitsu maintains specific levels of equity ownership in Spansion. In addition, based upon designated thresholds of Fujitsu's percentage interest in Spansion, certain actions require the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the managers appointed by Fujitsu. These actions, which primarily represent protective rights for Fujitsu as a minority member, include:

- major investments, acquisitions and dispositions of assets;

- a merger or consolidation resulting in the transfer of more than 50% of the equity interests;
- settlement of major legal proceedings and other actions;
- approval of certain material contracts between us and Spansion;
- changes to the equity capital structure of the Spansion; and
- winding-up Spansion or one of its material subsidiaries.

There can be no guarantee that our interests and those of Fujitsu will be aligned with respect to such decisions and we may be unable to take steps that we believe are desirable. In addition, a reduction in our percentage interest may result in our inability to appoint a majority of Spansion's board of managers, which could result in the loss of effective control of Spansion, although the results of operations of Spansion may continue to impact significantly our results of operations and we still may be required to make loans to, and guarantee indebtedness of, Spansion.

Our operating results are subject to quarterly and seasonal sales patterns.

A substantial portion of our quarterly sales have historically been made in the last month of the quarter. This uneven sales pattern makes prediction of net sales for each financial period difficult and increases the risk of unanticipated variations in quarterly results and financial condition. In addition, our operating results tend to vary seasonally. For example, demand in the retail sector of the PC market is often stronger during the fourth quarter as a result of the winter holiday season. European sales are often weaker during the summer months. Many of the factors that create and affect seasonal trends are beyond our control.

Manufacturing capacity constraints and manufacturing capacity utilization rates may adversely affect us.

There may be situations in which our manufacturing facilities are inadequate to meet the demand for certain of our products. Our inability to obtain sufficient manufacturing capacity to meet demand, either in our own facilities or through foundry or similar arrangements with third parties, could have a material adverse effect on us.

At times we may underutilize our manufacturing facilities as a result of reduced demand for certain of our products. During such times, many of our costs remain fixed and cannot be reduced in proportion to the reduced revenues for such a period. We are substantially increasing our manufacturing capacity by facilitating Fab 36, transitioning to smaller manufacturing process technologies and making significant capital investments in our existing manufacturing facilities. If the increase in demand for our products is not consistent with our expectations, we may underutilize manufacturing facilities. This has in the past had, and in the future may have, a material adverse effect on us.

Unless we maintain manufacturing efficiency, our future profitability could be materially adversely affected.

Manufacturing our products involves highly complex processes that require advanced equipment. Our manufacturing efficiency is an important factor in our profitability, and we cannot be sure that we will be able to maintain or increase our manufacturing efficiency to the same extent as our competitors. We continuously modify manufacturing processes in an effort to improve yields and product performance and decrease costs. We may fail to achieve acceptable yields or experience product delivery delays as a result of, among other things, capacity constraints, construction delays, delays in the development of new process technologies, changes in our process technologies, upgrades or expansion of existing facilities, or impurities or other difficulties in the manufacturing process.

We are currently completing the transition to 90-nanometer process technology for our microprocessor products. In addition, we plan to transition the manufacture of certain Flash memory products to 90-nanometer

process technology in the second half of 2005. During periods when we are implementing new process technologies, manufacturing facilities may not be fully productive. A substantial delay in the technology transitions to smaller process technologies could have a material adverse effect on us, particularly if our competitors transition to more cost effective technologies earlier than we do. Our results of operations could also be adversely affected by the increase in fixed costs and operating expenses related to increases in production capacity if revenues do not increase proportionately.

If our microprocessors are not compatible with some or all industry-standard software and hardware, we could be materially adversely affected.

Our microprocessors may not be fully compatible with some or all industry-standard software and hardware. Further, we may be unsuccessful in correcting any such compatibility problems in a timely manner. If our customers are unable to achieve compatibility with software or hardware after our products are shipped in volume, we could be materially adversely affected. In addition, the mere announcement of an incompatibility problem relating to our products could have a material adverse effect on us.

Costs related to defective products could have a material adverse effect on us.

One or more of our products may be found to be defective after the product has been shipped to customers in volume. The cost of a recall, software fix, product replacements and/or product returns may be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, modifications needed to fix the defect may impede performance of the product.

If essential equipment or materials are not available to manufacture our products, we could be materially adversely affected.

Our manufacturing operations depend upon obtaining deliveries of equipment and adequate supplies of materials on a timely basis. We purchase equipment and materials from a number of suppliers. From time to time, suppliers may extend lead times, limit supply to us or increase prices due to capacity constraints or other factors. Because some equipment and material that we purchase is complex, it is sometimes difficult for us to substitute one supplier for another or one piece of equipment for another. In addition, certain raw materials we use in the manufacture of our products are available from a limited number of suppliers.

For example, we are largely dependent on one supplier for our 200-millimeter and 300-millimeter silicon-on-insulator (SOI) wafers. Although there are alternative sources available, we have not qualified these sources and we do not believe that they currently have sufficient capacity to meet our requirements for SOI wafers. We are also dependent on key chemicals from a limited number of suppliers and rely on a limited number of foreign companies to supply the majority of certain types of IC packages we purchase. Similarly, we purchase commercial non-Flash memory die, such as SRAM and pSRAM, from third-party suppliers and incorporate these die into Spansion MCP products. Some of these suppliers are also our competitors in the Flash memory market. Interruption of supply or increased demand in the industry could cause shortages and price increases in various essential materials. If we are unable to procure certain of these materials, we may have to reduce our manufacturing operations. Such a reduction could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our inability to continue to attract and retain qualified personnel may hinder our product development programs.

Our future success depends upon the continued service of numerous qualified engineering, manufacturing, marketing, sales and executive personnel. If we are not able to continue to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel necessary for our business, the progress of our product development programs could be hindered, and we could be materially adversely affected.

We outsource to third parties certain supply-chain logistics functions, including physical distribution of our products, and co-source some information technology services.

We rely on a third-party provider to deliver our products to our customers and to distribute materials for our manufacturing facilities. In addition, we rely on a third-party provider in India to provide certain information technology services to us, including helpdesk support, desktop application services, business and software support applications, server and storage administration, data center operations, database administration, and voice, video and remote access. Our relationships with these providers are governed by fixed term contracts. We cannot guarantee that these providers will fulfill their respective responsibilities in a timely manner in accordance with the contract terms, in which case our internal operations, the distribution of our products to our customers and the distribution of materials for our facilities could be materially adversely affected. Also, we cannot guarantee that our contracts with these third-party providers will be renewed, in which case we would have to transition these functions in-house or secure new providers, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

In addition, we decided to outsource or co-source these functions to third parties primarily to lower our operating expenses and to create a more variable cost structure. However, if the costs related to administration, communication and coordination of these third-party providers are greater than we expect, then we will not realize our anticipated cost savings.

Uncertainties involving the ordering and shipment of, and payment for, our products could materially adversely affect us.

Sales of our products are typically made pursuant to individual purchase orders. We generally do not have long-term supply arrangements with our microprocessor customers. From time to time, we enter into long-term supply arrangements with our Flash memory customers. Generally, our customers may cancel orders 30 days prior to shipment without incurring a significant penalty. We base our inventory levels on customers' estimates of demand for their products, which are difficult to predict. This difficulty may be compounded when we sell to OEMs indirectly through distributors, as our forecasts for demand are then based on estimates provided by multiple parties. In addition, our customers may change their inventory practices on short notice for any reason. The cancellation or deferral of product orders, the return of previously sold products or overproduction due to failure of anticipated orders to materialize could result in excess or obsolete inventory, which could result in write-downs of inventory. Because market conditions are uncertain, these and other factors could materially adversely affect us.

Our reliance on third-party distributors subjects us to certain risks.

We market and sell our products directly and through third-party distributors pursuant to agreements that can generally be terminated for convenience by either party upon prior notice to the other party. In addition, these agreements are non-exclusive and permit our distributors to offer our competitors' products. In 2004, one of our distributors, Avnet, accounted for approximately 13 percent of our consolidated gross sales. In addition, Fujitsu accounted for approximately 22 percent of our consolidated gross sales in 2004. Fujitsu primarily distributes Spansion Flash memory products. Accordingly, we are dependent on our distributors to supplement our direct marketing and sales efforts. If any significant distributor or a substantial number of our distributors terminated their relationship with us or decided to market our competitors' products over our products, our ability to bring our products to market would be impacted and we could be materially adversely affected. Additionally, distributors typically maintain an inventory of our products. In most instances, our agreements with distributors protect their inventory of our products against price reductions, as well as provide return rights for any product that we have removed from our price book or that is not more than twelve months older than the manufacturing code date. In addition, some agreements with our distributors contain standard stock rotation provisions permitting limited levels of product returns. We defer the gross margins on our sales to distributors, resulting from both our deferral of revenue and related product costs, until the applicable products are re-sold by the distributors. However, in the event of an unexpected significant decline in the price of our products, the price

protection rights we offer to our distributors could materially adversely affect us because our revenue would decline.

Our operations in foreign countries are subject to political and economic risks, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

We have international sales operations and as part of our business strategy, we are continuing to seek expansion of product sales in high growth markets. Our international sales as a percentage of our total consolidated net sales were approximately 80 percent and 79 percent in 2003 and 2004. Nearly all product assembly and final testing of our products are performed at manufacturing facilities in China, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. We manufacture our microprocessors in Germany and certain Spansion Flash memory products are manufactured in Japan. We also depend on foreign foundry suppliers for the production of certain of our embedded microprocessors for personal connectivity devices and we depend on an international joint venture for the manufacture of optical photomasks that we intend to use in the manufacture of our microprocessors. The political and economic risks associated with our operations in foreign countries include, without limitation:

- expropriation;
- changes in a specific country's or region's political or economic conditions;
- trade protection measures and import or export licensing requirements;
- difficulty in protecting our intellectual property;
- changes in foreign currency exchange rates;
- restrictions on transfers of funds and other assets of our subsidiaries between jurisdictions;
- changes in freight and interest rates;
- disruption in air transportation between the United States and our overseas facilities; and
- loss or modification of exemptions for taxes and tariffs.

Any of the above events could have a material adverse effect on us.

Worldwide economic and political conditions may adversely affect demand for our products.

The last economic slowdown in the United States and worldwide adversely affected demand for our products. Although economic conditions have improved since the second half of 2003, another decline in the worldwide semiconductor market or a future decline in economic conditions or consumer confidence in any significant geographic area would likely decrease the overall demand for our products, which could have a material adverse effect on us. For example, China's economy has been growing at a fast pace over the past several years, and Chinese authorities have recently introduced various measures to slow down the pace of economic growth. For example, during the third quarter of 2004, decreased demand from the wireless handset market in Asia, in part due to channel inventory accumulation by wireless handset OEMs in China, contributed to a decline in Memory Products net sales. If Chinese authorities are not able to stage an orderly slowdown, China's economy could be affected. If economic conditions decline, whether in China or worldwide, we could be materially adversely affected.

In addition, the occurrence and threat of terrorist attacks and the consequences of sustained military action in the Middle East have in the past, and may in the future, adversely affect demand for our products. Terrorist attacks may negatively affect our operations directly or indirectly and such attacks or related armed conflicts may directly impact our physical facilities or those of our suppliers or customers. Furthermore, these attacks may make travel and the transportation of our products more difficult and more expensive, ultimately affecting our sales.

Also as a result of terrorism, the United States has been and may continue to be involved in armed conflicts that could have a further impact on our sales, our supply chain and our ability to deliver products to our customers. Political and economic instability in some regions of the world may also result and could negatively impact our business. The consequences of armed conflicts are unpredictable, and we may not be able to foresee events that could have a material adverse effect on us. More generally, any of these events could cause consumer confidence and spending to decrease or result in increased volatility to the United States economy and worldwide financial markets. Any of these occurrences could have a material adverse effect on us and also may result in volatility of the market price for our securities.

Unfavorable currency exchange rate fluctuations could adversely affect us.

As a result of our foreign operations, we have sales, costs, assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies, primarily the European Union euro and the Japanese yen. For example:

- a significant portion of our manufacturing costs for our microprocessor products is denominated in euro while sales of those products are denominated primarily in U.S. dollars;
- certain manufacturing costs for our Spansion Flash memory products are denominated in yen;
- some fixed asset purchases are denominated in euro and yen;
- sales of our Flash memory products in Japan are denominated in yen; and
- certain costs of our Fab 36 project are denominated in euro.

As a consequence, movements in exchange rates could cause our U.S. dollar-denominated expenses to increase as a percentage of net sales, affecting our profitability and cash flows. Whenever we believe appropriate, we hedge a portion of our foreign currency exchange exposure to protect against fluctuations in currency exchange rates. As of December 26, 2004 we had an aggregate of \$483 million (notional amount) of short-term foreign currency forward contracts and purchased call option contracts denominated in euro and yen. However, generally, we hedge only a portion of our foreign currency exchange exposure. Moreover, we determine our total foreign currency exchange exposure using projections of long-term expenditures for items such as equipment and materials used in manufacturing. We cannot assure you that our hedging activities will eliminate foreign exchange rate exposure. Failure to do so could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

In addition, even where revenues and expenses are matched, we must translate euro and yen denominated results of operations, assets and liabilities for our foreign subsidiaries to U.S. dollars in our consolidated financial statements. Consequently, increases and decreases in the value of the U.S. dollar versus the euro or yen will affect our reported results of operations and the value of our assets and liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet, even if our results of operations or the value of those assets and liabilities has not changed in their original currency. These transactions could significantly affect the comparability of our results between financial periods and/or result in significant changes to the carrying value of our assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity.

Our inability to effectively control the sales of our products on the gray market could have a material adverse effect on us.

We market and sell our products directly to OEMs and through authorized third-party distributors. From time to time, our products are diverted from our authorized distribution channels and are sold on the "gray market." Gray market products entering the market result in shadow inventory that is not visible to us, thus making it difficult to forecast demand accurately. Also, when gray market products enter the market, we and our distribution channel compete with heavily discounted products, which adversely affects demand for our products. In addition, our inability to control gray marketing activities could result in customer satisfaction issues, because any time products are purchased outside our authorized distribution channel, there is a risk that our customers are

buying counterfeit or substandard products, including products that may have been altered, mishandled or damaged, or used products represented as new. Our inability to control sales of our products on the gray market could have a material adverse effect on us.

If we cannot adequately protect our technology or other intellectual property in the United States and abroad, through patents, copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks and other measures, we may lose a competitive advantage and incur significant expenses.

We rely on a combination of protections provided by contracts, copyrights, patents, trademarks and other common law rights, such as trade secrets, to protect our intellectual property. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to adequately protect our technology or other intellectual property from third party infringement or from misappropriation in the United States and abroad. Any patent licensed by us or issued to us could be challenged, invalidated or circumvented or rights granted thereunder may not provide a competitive advantage to us. Furthermore, patent applications that we file may not result in issuance of a patent or, if a patent is issued, the patent may not be issued in a form that is advantageous to us. Despite our efforts to protect our rights, others may independently develop similar products, duplicate our products or design around our patents and other rights. In addition, it is difficult to monitor compliance with, and enforce, our intellectual property on a worldwide basis in a cost-effective manner.

We may become a party to intellectual property claims or litigation that could cause us to incur substantial costs or pay substantial damages or prohibit us from selling our products.

From time to time, we have been notified that we may be infringing intellectual property rights of others. If any such claims are asserted against us, we may seek to obtain a license under the third party's intellectual property rights. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain all necessary licenses on satisfactory terms, if at all. In the event we cannot obtain a license, we may be prevented from using some technology, which could result in our having to stop the sale of some of our products, increase the costs of selling some of our products, or damage our reputation. We could decide, in the alternative, to resort to litigation to challenge such claims. Such challenges could be extremely expensive and time-consuming and could have a material adverse effect on us. We cannot assure you that litigation related to the intellectual property rights of us and others will always be avoided or successfully concluded.

Our failure to comply with any applicable environmental regulations could result in a range of consequences, including fines, suspension of production, alteration of manufacturing processes, sales limitations, and criminal and civil liabilities.

Failure to comply with any applicable environmental regulations could result in a range of consequences including fines, suspension of production, alteration of manufacturing process, sales limitations, and criminal and civil liabilities.

Existing or future regulations could require us to procure expensive pollution abatement or remediation equipment; to modify product designs; or to incur other expenses associated with compliance with environmental regulations. Any failure to control the use of, disposal or storage of, or adequately restrict the discharge of, hazardous substances could subject us to future liabilities and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Future litigation proceedings may materially adversely affect us.

From time to time we are a defendant or plaintiff in various legal actions. Litigation can involve complex factual and legal questions and its outcome is uncertain. Any claim that is successfully asserted against us may cause us to pay substantial damages. In addition, future litigation may result in injunctions against future product sales. Even if we were to prevail, any litigation could be costly and time-consuming and would divert the

attention of our management and key personnel from our business operations, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our worldwide operations could be subject to natural disasters and other business disruptions, which could harm our future revenue and financial condition and increase our costs and expenses.

Our worldwide operations could be subject to natural disasters and other business disruptions, which could harm our future revenue and financial condition and increase our costs and expenses. For example, our corporate headquarters are located near major earthquake fault lines in California and manufacturing facilities for Spansion Flash memory products are located near major earthquake fault lines in Japan. In the event of a major earthquake, or other natural or manmade disaster, we could experience business interruptions, destruction of facilities and/or loss of life, all of which could materially adversely affect us.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk. Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment portfolio. In order to reduce this interest rate risk, we usually invest our cash in investments with short maturities. As of December 26, 2004, substantially all of our investments in our portfolio were short-term investments and consisted primarily of bank notes, short-term corporate notes, short-term money market auction rate preferred stocks and short-term federal agency notes.

The majority of our debt obligations are fixed rate and long term. We continually monitor market conditions and enter into hedges when appropriate. We do not currently have any hedges of interest rate risk in place. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Default Risk. We mitigate default risk by investing in only the highest credit quality securities and by constantly positioning our portfolio to respond appropriately to a significant reduction in a credit rating of any investment issuer or guarantor. The portfolio includes only marketable securities with active secondary or resale markets to ensure portfolio liquidity. We are averse to principal loss and ensure the safety and preservation of our invested funds by limiting default risk and market risk.

We use proceeds from debt obligations primarily to support general corporate purposes, including capital expenditures and working capital needs. However, we used the net proceeds from the sale of our 7.75% Notes along with existing cash, to prepay the full amount owed by AMD Saxony under the Dresden Term Loan, including accrued and unpaid interest through the prepayment date and a prepayment premium.